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POLITICAL.

THE CASE OF McLEOD.

Speech of Mr. Benton, of Missouri.

IN SENATE, Monday, June 14th, 1841. On the motion  
of Mr. BENTON to refer so much of the President's Message  
as relates to our Foreign Affairs to the Committee on Foreign  
Affairs.

Mr. BENTON would take this opportunity to  
express his opinions on the subject before the  
Senate, and would take the occasion to say that  
he would always choose to speak during the  
usual hours of business in the Senate, but if pre-  
vented from speaking at such hours, he must have  
recourse to those which were unusual, and, at  
this season of the year, oppressive. He would  
speak in the night if he could not in the day;  
refusals to adjourn should not deprive him of his  
right. He had a right to speak, and should ex-  
ercise that right, not to annoy the Senate or to  
delay business, but to discharge his duty to the  
country, and to show that he was able and deter-  
mined to assert and to vindicate this right.

Mr. B. believed that the gentleman whose cor-  
respondence was the subject of discussion, and  
who might be considered chiefly interested in it,  
(the Secretary of State,) would have no objection  
to this discussion; neither to his character nor the  
time it would take. That gentleman had done,  
at a former extra session, infinitely more than it  
was proposed to do now. Mr. B. spoke of the  
extra session of May, 1819, called by Mr. Mad-  
ison to provide means of carrying on the war, and  
so large a proportion of which was consumed in  
partisan attacks upon the character and measures  
of the Administration. Mr. B. was a young man  
at that time, a visitor at Washington, and often  
took his stand among other visitors in the crowd-  
ed and heated lobby of the House. Standing in  
that place, he saw a Representative from the  
State of New Hampshire, now the Secretary of  
State, (Mr. Webster,) submit his celebrated resolu-  
tions against the Administration of Mr. Mad-  
ison; and during the month which he remained  
at Washington, he heard these resolutions de-  
bated, day in and day out, by the whole phalanx  
of the Federal party, to the exclusion of the busi-  
ness for which Congress was called together, and  
to the delay of the supplies which the invaded  
and bleeding condition of the country so im-  
periously demanded. He heard the mover of the  
resolutions deliver his withering denunciations  
against his own Government; he saw him fol-  
lowed by the solid column of the Federal battal-  
ion then in the House; he saw the Democracy,  
patient and forbearing, giving them all the time  
they would ask, and all the scope they would  
take; and no one availed himself more fully of  
Democratic forbearance than the mover of the  
resolutions himself.

He had time and scope to his heart's content in  
attacking his own Government, and that in time  
of war, and at a called session of Congress. The  
recollection of this must have its effect upon the  
mind of him who was then the subject of so much  
forbearance. He must be willing, and even  
anxious to extend to others the indulgence of  
which he has had the benefit. He must be will-  
ing that those who pleased should have their time  
and scope, (at this extra session of Congress,  
called in time of peace to take snap judgments  
on the American people,) to arraign an act of  
his in which, now as near thirty years ago, he  
has the misfortune to appear on the wrong side  
of his country's cause.

Mr. B. said the history of our country contain-  
ed a warning lesson to gentlemen who take the  
side of a Foreign country against their own; he  
alluded to the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister,  
seized among the Seminole Indians in 1818, and  
hung as outlaws and pirates by the orders of  
General Jackson. The news of that execution  
was heard with joy by the American people, who  
considered these Englishmen as a thousand times  
more culpable than the wretched savages whom  
they stimulated to the murder of women and  
children, and who had abandoned their own  
country, and the white race to which they be-  
longed, to join savages against a country with  
which their own Government was at peace.—  
The country heard the news of the execution  
with joy; they approved the act of Gen. Jackson.  
Not so with the politicians—of the Federal  
school especially. They condemned it; partisan  
presses attacked it; and when Congress met,  
committees of each House of Congress reported  
against it—loudly condemned it—and were fol-  
lowed by a crowd of speakers. All the phrases  
now heard in claiming exemption for McLeod,  
and bewailing his fate, were then heard in de-  
ploring the fate of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.  
Violation of the laws of nations—inhuman—un-  
worthy of the nineteenth century—shocking to  
humanity—barbarous—uncivilized—subjecting  
us to reprisals, and even to war from England—  
drawing upon us the reproaches of Christendom,  
and even the wrath of Heaven; such were the  
holyday phrases with which the two Houses of  
Congress then resounded. To hear what was  
said, and it would seem that the British Lion  
would be instantly upon us. We were taught to  
dread for the return news from England.—  
Well! it came! and what was it? Not one word  
from the British Government against the act of  
Jackson! Not the scraps of a pen from a min-  
ister on the subject! Not a word in Parliament  
except the unsupported complaint of some soliti-  
ary members—just enough to show, by the in-  
ference with which it was received, that the British  
House of Commons had no condemnation to  
pronounce upon the conduct of General Jackson.  
Their silence justified him in England, while  
committees and orators condemned him here;

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and this justification from abroad, in case where  
two Englishmen were actually hanged, should be  
a warning to gentlemen how they should com-  
mit themselves in a case where an Englishman  
is merely in the hands of justice, and has nothing  
to fear from "God and the country" if he is as  
innocent as he now alleges, and as humanity  
would wish him to be.

Gen. Jackson was right, and the committees  
and orators who condemned him were wrong.—  
He was right in the law and in the application  
of the law. He had no musty volumes of national  
law to refer to in the swamps of Florida; and  
he need none. He had the law of nature, and  
of nations, in his heart. He had an American  
heart, and that heart never led him wrong, when  
the rights, the interest, and the honor of his  
country were at stake. He hung the English-  
men who were exciting savages to the murder of  
our women and children; and the policy of the  
measures is no less apparent than its legality.—  
Before that time, Englishmen were eternally in  
the ranks of the Indians, stimulating them to  
hostilities upon us: since that time no English-  
man has been heard of among them. The ex-  
ample was wholesome—its effect salutary. It  
has given us twenty-five years of exemption from  
English interference in our Indian hostilities;  
and if the assassins of the Caroline shall be hung  
up in like manner, it will give us exemption  
from future British outrage along the extended  
line which divides the Union from the Canadas.  
It is mournful, Mr. President, continued Mr. B.,  
to see gentlemen of eminent abilities consulting  
books to find passages to justify an outrage upon  
their own country. Better far to throw away  
the books, and go by the heart. Then, at least,  
they would always have the consolation of being  
on their country's side. Better even to take the  
rule of the illustrious Commodore whose actions  
have shed so much lustre upon the American  
name, (Decatur,) and go for the country right  
or wrong. Then they would always have at  
least their hearts on their side. Besides, there  
is no book which fits our case—which was writ-  
ten for the duplicate Governments which we  
possess. We have State Governments as well  
as a General Government; and these State au-  
thorities have their rights, and are sovereign  
within them. The protection of the lives, lib-  
erty and property of their citizens, is among these  
rights; the punishment of murder, arson, and  
burglary, are among the rights of the States. If  
there was nothing in the law of nations, as writ-  
ten in the books, to recognize these rights, it  
would be necessary and proper for us to cause a  
new line to be written in these books. But this  
is not the case. The law of nations, as they  
now stand, is sufficient for us. The passage  
quoted from Vattel by the Senator from Penn-  
sylvania is pointed and conclusive in our favor.  
It applies to the case of McLeod and covers it;  
and if we give up that man, upon the demand  
of the British Government, we shrink from the de-  
fence of right, and suffer the law of nations to  
be violated in our persons.

This brings me to the case before us. What  
is it? The facts of the case are all spread out  
in official documents, and the evidence of them are  
clear and undeniable. An American steam ferry  
boat traverses the Niagara river; she carries  
passengers and property from one shore to the  
other. The English believe, and perhaps truly,  
that she carries men and arms to the insurgents  
in Canada; and without any appeal to our Gov-  
ernments, either State or Federal—without ap-  
plying to us to put our own laws in force against  
her—an English officer, of his own head, with-  
out the knowledge of the British Government,  
determines to do—what? Not to watch the sus-  
pected vessel, arrest her in the fact, seize the  
guilty and spare the innocent—but to steal upon  
her in the night, board her asleep, and destroy her  
at the American shore, under the flag of her  
country. In the evening of the meditated out-  
rage, volunteers are called for—fifty or sixty  
dashing, daring fellows—ready to follow their  
leader to the devil, for that was the language;  
and it proves the expedition to have been a  
diabolical one, and worthy to be led as well as  
followed by demons. The arms were sabres  
and pistols; the season of attack, midnight;  
the means of approach, light boats and muffled oars;  
the progress, slow, silent and stealthy; the  
suspicions sound should alarm the sleeping vic-  
tims. The order was, *death and no quarter*.  
This prepared and led they approached the boat  
in the dead of the night—reach her without dis-  
covery—rush on board—fly to the berths—cut,  
slash, stab and shoot all whom they see—pursue  
the flying, and besides those in the boat, kill one  
man at least, upon the soil of his country far  
from the water's edge. Victorious in the attack  
where there was no resistance, the conquerors  
drew the vessel into the midst of the current, set  
her on fire, and with all her contents—the dead,  
the living, the wounded and the dying—send  
her in flames over the frightful cataract of Ning-  
ara. McLeod, the man whose release is de-  
manded from us, was, (according to his own de-  
clarations, made at the time in his own country,  
repeated since in ours, and according to the  
sworn testimony of one of the survivors,) an ac-  
tor in that piratical and cowardly tragedy. Ac-  
cording to his own assertions, and the admissions  
of his comrades, he was one of the foremost in  
that cruel work, and actually killed one of the  
"damned Yankees" to use his own words, with  
his own hands.

All this was in December of the year 1837. It  
filled the country with indignation. It fired the  
bosoms of the border settlers on a line of fifteen  
hundred miles. Retaliation was in every heart,  
threats in every mouth, and war imminent. Mr.  
Van Buren was then President. To calm the  
spirit of the excited, proclamations were issued  
to them. To prevent acts of retaliation, troops

were raised and stationed along the line. To  
obtain redress for the outrage to our citizens, and  
the insult to our national character, application  
was made to the British Government to repair  
the wrong that was done. That Government de-  
layed its answer to our just demand—avoided  
the assumption of the criminal act—excused and  
justified without assuming it—rewarded the of-  
fenders with titles, pensions and prizes—and  
clearly encouraged them to do the like again.—  
Diplomacy was still drawing out its lengthened  
thread—still weaving its long and dilatory web  
—still Penelopeing—when the same McLeod,  
the bonster in Canada of his active share in this  
triple crime of midnight, murder, arson and rob-  
bery, crosses over to the American side and re-  
pents, in the hearing of Americans, and on the  
spot which had been the scene of his exploit, the  
audacious boast of his participation in it. Jus-  
tice then took hold him. The laws of New  
York laid their hands upon him; and a grand  
jury of the vicinage, on an indictment regularly  
preferred, returned a true bill against him. A  
trial, of course, was to take place in the courts  
of the State whose laws had been violated, whose  
citizens had been murdered and robbed, whose  
peace had been disturbed, and whose authority  
had been set at defiance. The news of this pro-  
ceeding flies to the British Minister here: that  
Minister addresses a note to the Secretary of  
State, (Mr. Forsyth,) demanding the release of  
McLeod; and the Secretary answered by the  
direction of the then President, (Mr. Van Buren),  
that this man being charged with offences against  
the laws of New York, the General Government  
had no right to interfere, and should not do so.—  
This answer was read in the Senate in January,  
last, when most of the present members of the  
body were then present—when the present Sec-  
retary of State and the present Attorney General  
were both present—when all the old Senators  
now here were present—and when this response  
of Mr. Forsyth, refusing to give up McLeod, or  
to interfere with courts of New York, received the  
unanimous approbation of this chamber!

Mr. B. repeated the expression, unanimous  
approbation! and said he would pause for cor-  
rection, if he was mistaken. He paused. Several  
Senators exclaimed, "yes, yes."  
Mr. B. continued: I remember the reading of  
that letter well, and the feeling of unanimous  
approbation which prevailed the chamber when  
it was read. Every Senator that spoke ex-  
pressed his approbation. No one signified dissent;  
and the feeling was then universal that the  
proper answer had been given by Mr. Forsyth—  
the answer which the law of nations, the dignity  
of the Union, and the rights of New York re-  
quired to be given. If I am wrong in my recol-  
lection, I repeat the request, let me be corrected  
now.

[Several voices cried out, "right, right." No  
one said the contrary.]

Mr. B. resumed: A great point—one vital and  
conclusive in this inquiry, is now established.—  
It is established, that in the month of January  
last, when Mr. Forsyth's letter was read in this  
chamber, we were all of one opinion that he had  
given the correct and proper answer; and among  
the Senators then present were the present Sec-  
retary of State, the present Attorney General,  
all the old Senators now present, and four fifths  
of the whole number now present. In a word,  
the Senate was constituted as it now is, with the  
exception of nine members who have gone out  
and the same number who have come in.

In January last, as we now see, it was the  
unanimous sense of the Senate that McLeod  
should not be given up—that the course of jus-  
tice in New York should not be interrupted; and  
this also, I feel justified in saying, was the sense  
of the House of Representatives. The McLeod  
correspondence was communicated to that body.  
Five thousand copies of it were moved to be  
printed. A reference to the whole was made to  
the Committee on Foreign Relations; and the  
judgement of the House appeared to be the same  
of that of the Senate.

In the month of January last, it may then be  
asserted, that the two Houses of Congress ap-  
proved the decision of President Van Buren; and,  
according to that decision, McLeod was neither  
to be given up, nor the course of justice in New  
York interfered with by the Federal Govern-  
ment.  
Mr. Fox received the answer of Mr. Forsyth—  
transmitted it to his Government and received  
from that Government precise instructions to  
avow and assume the attack on the Caroline as a  
national act—to make a peremptory demand for  
the release of McLeod—to threaten us with se-  
rious consequences in the event of refusal—and,  
as the British newspapers said, to demand his  
passports and leave the country—if his demand  
was not immediately complied with. It was on  
the evening of the 4th day of March—the day  
of the inauguration of the new President—that  
the news of these instructions arrived in this city,  
and along with them the war threats and war  
speeches of the press and public men of England  
—the threat of many papers to send admirals and  
war steamers to batter down our cities—and the  
diabolical speech of a Peer of the realm in the  
House of Lords, [Lord Mountstuart], to excite  
our three millions of negroes to insurrection—to  
raise all the Indians against us—and to destroy  
our finances by bursting the paper bubbles upon  
which they floated.

It was on the evening of the 4th day of March  
that these insurrections, this demand, this threat,  
and all these war announcements, arrived in this  
city. The new President had just been inaugu-  
rated: his cabinet had just been indicated: the  
men who were to compose the Presidential coun-  
cil were fully known; and I undertook at once  
to tell what would be done. I said to several  
some now in this city, if not in this chamber—

McLeod will be given up; not directly, but in-  
directly. Underhanded springs will be set in mo-  
tion to release him; and a letter will afterwards  
be cooked up to show to Congress and the people,  
and to justify what had been done. This is what  
I said; and now let us resume the narrative of  
events—let us follow the current of facts—and  
see what was done by the new Administration  
which had just been inducted into office in the  
midst of triumphal processions, under the fire of  
cannon, the beating of drums, the display of flags,  
and with all the glorious pomp and circumstance  
of war. Let us see what they did.

On the 12th day of March, the new Adminis-  
tration having had time to organize, Mr. Fox ad-  
dresses to Mr. Webster a formal demand, in the  
name of his Government, for the release of Mc-  
Leod; and goes on to say:—

"The grounds upon which the British Government make  
this demand upon the Government of the United States are  
these: That the transaction on account of which McLeod has  
been arrested, and is to be put upon trial, was a transaction  
of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly  
empowered by her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any  
steps and to use any force which might be necessary for the defence  
of her Majesty's territories and for the protection of her Maj-  
esty's subjects; and that consequently those subject of her Maj-  
esty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of  
public duty for which they cannot be made personally and in-  
dividually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any Foreign  
country."

And after enforcing this demand, by argument,  
contesting the answer given by Mr. Forsyth, and  
suggesting the innocence of McLeod, the letter  
proceeds to say:—

"But, be that as it may, her Majesty's Government formerly  
demanded, upon the grounds already stated, the immediate re-  
lease of Mr. McLeod, and her Majesty's Government entreat  
the President of the United States, to take into his most delib-  
erate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which  
must ensue from a rejection of this demand."

This letter to Mr. Webster, bears date on the  
12th of March, which was Friday, and will  
be considered as having been delivered on the  
same day. On the 15th of the same month,  
which was Monday, Mr. Webster delivers to  
the Attorney General of the United States a  
set of instructions, and delivers a copy of the  
same to Mr. Fox, in which he yields to the de-  
mand of this Minister, and despatches the At-  
torney General to New York to effect the discharge  
of the prisoner. The instructions, among other  
things, say:—

"You are well aware that the President has no power to ar-  
rest the proceeding in the civil and criminal courts of the  
State of New York. If this indictment were pending in one of the  
Courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the Presi-  
dent, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would  
have immediately directed a *nonne prosequi* to be entered."

"Whether in this case the Governor of New York has that  
power, or if he have, whether he would exercise it, it is not  
within the scope of my instructions to say. I am directed to  
say, however, that if such power be held by him, it is his duty  
to exercise it, and to cause the trial to proceed. It is understood  
that McLeod is held also on civil process, and out against him by the owner of the Caroline. We sup-  
pose it very clear that the Executive of the State cannot interfere  
with such process; and, indeed, if such process were pending  
in the courts of the United States, the President could not ar-  
rest it. In such and many analogous cases, the party prosecuted  
and sued, must avail himself of his exemption or defence, by  
pleading process pending in the court into which he is called,  
or in some other court. But whether the process be criminal  
or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in  
obedience to the orders of lawful superiors, must be regarded  
as a valid defence; otherwise, individuals would be held re-  
sponsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government,  
and even from the operations of public war."

"You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction, for  
the use of the Executive of New York, and the Attorney Gen-  
eral of that State. You will carry with you also authentic evi-  
dence of recognition by the British Government of the destruction  
of the Caroline, as an act of public force, done by national  
authority."

"The President is impressed with the propriety of trans-  
ferring the trial from the scene of the principal excitement to some  
other distant country. You will take care that this be suggest-  
ed to the Governor of New York, and that he be directed to learn  
of the Governor of New York what place he already directed that  
the trial take place before the Chief Justice of the State."

"Having consulted with the Governor you will proceed to  
Liverpool, or wherever else the trial may be held, and there  
attend the prisoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will  
be in possession material to his defence. You will see that he  
have skillful and eminent counsel, if it be not already retained,  
and, although you are not directed to act as counsel yourself,  
you will keep him to be advised to him, and to the gentleman  
who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this Govern-  
ment, that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in  
which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for  
removing the cause, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of  
the United States."

"The President hopes that you will use such despatch as to  
make your arrival at the place of trial sure before the trial commences;  
and he trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs  
by means of a correspondence through this Department."

A copy of these instructions, as I have said,  
were delivered to Mr. Fox, at the time they  
were written. At the same moment they were  
delivered to the new Attorney General, [Mr.  
Crittenden], who, thus equipped with written  
directions for his guide, and accompanied by an  
officer of high rank in the United States army,  
[Major General Scott,] immediately proceeded  
in the business of his mission to the State of New  
York, and to the place of the impending trial at  
Liverpool. About forty days thereafter, namely,  
on the 24th day of April, Mr. Webster re-  
plied to Mr. Fox's letter of the 12th of March,  
elaborately reviews the case of McLeod—justi-  
fies the instructions—absolves the subject—and  
demands nothing from the sovereign who had  
assumed his office.

Thus, what I had said on the evening of the  
4th of March had come to pass. Underhanded  
springs had been set in motion to release the  
man; a letter was afterwards cooked up to jus-  
tify the act.  
This, sir, is the narrative of the case—the  
history of it down to the point at which it now  
stands; and upon this case I propose to make  
some remarks, and, in the first place, to examine  
into the legality and the propriety of the mis-  
sion in which our Attorney General was em-  
ployed. I mean this as a preliminary inquiry,  
unconnected with the general question, and sol-  
ely relating to the sending of our Attorney Gen-  
eral into any State to interfere in any business  
in its courts. I believe this mission of Mr. Crit-  
tenden to New York was illegal and improper—  
a violation of our own statutes, and will test it  
by referring to the law under which the office of  
Attorney General was created, and the duties of

the office defined. That law was passed in 1790,  
and is in these words:—

"And there shall also be appointed a most person, learned  
in the law, to act as Attorney General of the United States,  
who shall be sworn, or affirmed, to a faithful execution of his  
office; whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits  
in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be con-  
cerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of  
law, when required by the President of the United States, or  
when requested by any of the heads of the Departments, touch-  
ing any matters that may concern their departments; and shall  
receive such compensation for his services as shall be by law  
provided."

Here, said Mr. Benton, are the duties of the  
Attorney General. He is subject to no orders  
whatever from the Secretary of State. That  
Secretary has nothing to do with him except to  
request his legal advice, on a matter which con-  
cerns his department. Advice on a question of  
municipal law was doubtless what was intended;  
but no advice of any kind seems to have been  
asked of the Attorney General. He seems to  
have been treated as the official subordinate of  
the Secretary—as his clerk or messenger—and  
sent off with "instructions" which he was to  
read and to execute. This was certainly an il-  
legal assumption of authority over the Attorney  
General, an assumption which the statute does  
not recognise. In the next place, this officer is  
sent into a State court to assist at the defence of  
a person on trial in that court for a violation of  
the State laws, and is directed to employ emi-  
nent and skillful counsel for him—to furnish him  
with evidence—to suggest a change of venue—  
and to take a writ of error to the Supreme Court  
of the United States, if the defence of the pris-  
oner be overruled by the State Court. If brought  
to the Supreme Court by this writ of error—a  
novel application of the writ it must be admit-  
ted—then the Attorney General is to appear in  
this Court for the prisoner, not to prosecute him  
in the name of the United States, but to dismiss  
the writ. Now, it is very clear that all this is  
foreign to the duty of the Attorney General—  
foreign to his office—disrespectful and injurious  
to the State of New York—incompatible with  
her judicial independence—and tending to bring  
the General Government and the State Govern-  
ment into collision. McLeod, a foreigner, is  
under prosecution in a State court for the murder  
of its citizens; the importance of the case has  
induced the Governor of the State, as he has  
officially informed its Legislature, to direct the  
Attorney General of the State to repair to the  
spot, and to prosecute the prisoner in person;  
and here is the Attorney General of the United  
States sent to the same place to defend the same  
person against the Attorney General of the State!  
The admonition of Mr. Crittenden, that he was  
not desired to act as counsel himself, was an ad-  
mission that he ought not so to act—that all he  
was doing was illegal and improper—and that he  
should not carry the impropriety so far as to  
make it public by making a speech. He was to  
oppose the State without publicly appearing to  
do so; and, as for his duty in the Supreme Court  
of the United States, he was to violate that out-  
right, by acting for the accused, instead of pro-  
secuting for the United States! From all this I  
hold it to be clear, that our Attorney General has  
been illegally and improperly employed in this  
business; that all that he has done, and all the  
expense that he has incurred, and the fee he may  
have promised, are not only without law, but  
against law; and that the rights of the State of  
New York have not only been invaded and in-  
fringed in this interference in a criminal trial, but  
that the rights and interests of the owners of the  
Caroline, who have brought a civil action against  
McLeod for damages for the destruction of their  
property, have been also gratuitously assailed in  
that part of the Secretary's instructions in which  
he declares that such civil suit cannot be main-  
tained. I consider the mission as illegal in it-  
self, and involving a triple illegality, first, as it  
concerns the Attorney General himself, who was  
sent to a place where he had no right to go; next  
as it concerns the State of New York, as inter-  
fering with her administration of justice; and,  
thirdly, as it concerns the owners of the Caro-  
line, who have sued McLeod for damages, and  
whose suit is declared to be unattainable.

I now proceed, Mr. President, to the main in-  
quiry in this case, the correctness and propriety  
of the answer given by our Secretary of State to  
Mr. Fox, and its compatibility with the honor,  
dignity, and future welfare of this Republic.

I took upon the "instructions," which were  
given to Mr. Crittenden, and a copy of which  
were sent to Mr. Fox, as being the answer to  
that Minister; and I deem the letter entitled an  
answer, and dated forty days afterwards, as be-  
ing a mere afterpiece—an article for home con-  
sumption—a speech for Buncombe, as we say of  
our addresses to our constituents—a pleading in-  
tended for us, and not for the English, and whol-  
ly designed to excuse and defend the real answer  
so long before, and so promptly given. I will  
give some attention to this, so called, letter, be-  
fore I quit the case; but for the present my busi-  
ness is with the "instructions," a copy of which  
being delivered to Mr. Fox, was THE ANSWER  
to his DEMAND; and as such was transmitted  
to the British Government, and quoted in the  
House of Commons as being entirely satisfacto-  
ry. This quotation took place on the 6th day  
of May, several days before the, so called, letter  
of the 24th of April could possibly have reached  
London. Lord John Russell, in answer to a  
question from Mr. Hume, referred to these in-  
structions as being satisfactory, and silenced all  
further inquiry about the affair, by showing that  
they had all they wanted.

I hold these instructions to have been errone-  
ous, in point of national law, derogatory to us in  
point of national character, and tending to the  
future degradation and injury of this Republic.  
That the Secretary has mistaken the law of  
the case in consenting to the release of McLeod  
is persuasively shown by referring to the opin-  
ions of the two Houses of Congress in January  
last. Their opinions were then unanimous in  
favor of Mr. Forsyth's answer; and that answer  
was a peremptory refusal either to admit that  
McLeod ought to be released, or to interfere in  
his behalf with the Courts of New York. The  
reasons urged by Mr. Fox in his letter to Mr. For-  
syth for making the demand, were precisely the  
same with those subsequently given in the letter  
to Mr. Webster. The only difference in the two  
demands was in the formality of the latter, being  
under instructions from his Government, and in



100



In every considerable town in the Union may be found more men who formerly acted with the federalists, but who are now whigs, and say they have never changed, who, once acted with the feds, and every one of the latter will say he has changed. Webster and Clay were once opposite politicians—now they are together. Which has changed? Webster was never accused of it. Yet one or the other must have changed. Clay was once a Democrat, yet he is now with Webster; who has not changed?

The whigs are in favor of all the measures of the old Federal party, and all of them boast that they support now the measures they ever have. The man who will tell you the Whig party is not the old Federal party, or the present Democratic party is, will not scruple to tell you a falsehood whenever he finds it for his interest. The reason they have so often changed their name is, because their federal principles make every name odious which they assume.—*Belfast Journal.*

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

**WEDNESDAY, July 14.**

**IN SENATE.**—Mr. Linn talked through the morning hour on the subject of removals. Mr. Clay presented a memorial from New York, in favor of a Bankrupt Law. Three bills were received from the House—that for the support of pauper inmates, and the two bills for the payment of Navy Pensions, and the purchase of ordnance. They were referred—the first to the Committee of the Whole—the last to the Naval Committee.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was then taken up. An amendment was offered by Mr. Clay of Alabama, and amended by Mr. Clay of Kentucky. It provides that the bills of the bank shall not be received during suspension, and that such suspension shall be a cause of forfeiture of charter.

Mr. Benton offered two amendments which were rejected. One was to strike out the clause forbidding the establishment of any other bank during the continuance of this, and the other proposed to reduce the rate of interest on loans to 5 per cent.

An amendment was adopted, providing that if a suspension takes place during the recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide other custody for the public money.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, from the committee on Finance, reported the House bill, authorizing a loan of \$12,000,000. He expressed the hope that it might be immediately acted on.

**IN THE HOUSE.**—Mr. Young of New York, spoke his hour upon the McLeod resolution. He dissented from the grounds taken by the President in the instructions to Mr. Crittenden, and expressed his hope that the course of justice in the case might not be retarded.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, submitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the call for information as to the seizures of American merchantmen by British armed cruisers.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, and took up the bill "making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and suppressing Indian hostilities." After various amendments and debates, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

**THURSDAY, July 15.**

**IN SENATE.**—During the morning hour, Mr. Clay gave notice that he would move to put aside the special order—the National Bank—and take up the bill to create a National Debt—the Loan Bill.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion to take up the Loan Bill. The Bank bill ought to be proceeded to the final decision. The exigencies of the Treasury were great, he would recommend an issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Clay said the policy of issuing Treasury Notes belonged to the last administration, and not to this. Mr. C. also spoke of the delay of public business by the opposition, and remarked that the reason of the delay in the Senate, was, that the minority governed it.

Mr. King said the Senator complained of three weeks and a half having been lost in amending his bill. Was not the Senator aware that it was himself and his friends had consumed most of that time? But now that the minority had to take it up, the Senate is told there must be a gag law. Did he understand that it was the intention of the Senator to introduce that measure?

Mr. Clay. I will, sir, I will.

Mr. King. I tell the Senator, then, that he may make his arrangements at his boarding house for the winter.

Mr. Clay. Very well, sir.

Mr. King. Did not the Senator, in the beginning of the session, press forward his favor of his measure, the Bank Bill, "removing the rubbish," as he called the Sub-Treasury, declaring that it could not be delayed a moment, in order to give the people this Bank Bill? If there was real necessity for it then, it existed still. He (Mr. King) to test that point, was ready, and he would undertake to make the proposition for his friends, to get through with their amendments to-day and to-morrow, or Monday at farthest. No; that would not do. The Senator did not now want to risk that. Some of his friends were absent, they must be waited for. With whom then was the delay?

He (Mr. King) was truly sorry to see the honorable Senator so far forgetting what was

due to the Senate as to talk of coercing it by any possible abridgement of its free action. The freedom of debate had never yet been abridged in that body since the foundation of this Government. Was it fit or becoming, after fifty years of unrestrained liberty, to threaten it with a gag law? He could tell the Senator that, peaceable as a man as he (Mr. King) was, whenever it was attempted to violate that sanctuary, he, for one, would resist that attempt even unto the death. Perhaps all this was uncalled for; but the occasion would be some excuse.

Mr. Benton said: He understood it was in contemplation to introduce the previous question into the Senate, not only in its ordinary proceedings, but in Committee of the Whole. It was easy to see how a bill would be amended then. He would consider an attempt to rule the Senate, by the despotism of the gag, as bad as introducing a band of soldiers into it to force measures through, by pitching opposing Senators out of the windows. Lewis the XIV. once finding it difficult to carry the registration of an edict in one of the French chambers, stood in the hall with his baton, and his whip in his hand, till it was done. But he had the grace to repent in after life—for he was a young man when he did it. But the moment a whip is introduced into this chamber, he would consider his Legislative life extinguished. He had risen to propose to the friends of the Bank bill that they should proceed with it. He would undertake for himself and friends to be ready to take the vote on Monday at farthest.

Mr. Linn said, if the Senator from Kentucky, was in such a critical condition as to be obliged to say he cannot get his measures through without cutting off debates, why does he not accept the proposition of taking the vote on his Bank bill on Monday? The Senator is aware that Whiggery is dying off in the country, and that there is no time to be lost; unless he and his friends pass these measures they are ruined. All he should say to him was, pass them if he could. If, in order to do it, he is obliged to come on with his gag-law, he (Mr. Linn) would say to his friends, let them meet him like men. He was not for threatening, but if he was obliged to meet the crisis, he would do it as became him.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

The nomination of Colonel Chambers as Governor of Iowa, Mr. Montgomery as Postmaster at Philadelphia, and Mr. Riddle, Postmaster at Pittsburg, were confirmed during the Executive session.

**IN THE HOUSE.**—The committee of the Whole then took up the fortification bill, and Mr. Clifford of Maine insisted upon the amendment offered by him on yesterday, to appropriate 6,600 for the forts in Portland harbor.

Mr. Profit of Indiana said the members of the majority felt unpleasantly. They wanted to vote right, but did not know how unless taught by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Fillmore undertook to prove that there were new forts wanted in other parts of the country and that they should be built before the ones alluded to in this amendment.

Mr. Fessenden of Maine, said that as the Secretary of War had not recommended this appropriation, he would not consent to have it crowded into this bill. The amendment was then rejected without a count.

**MONDAY, July 19.**

**IN SENATE.**—A message was received from the President, recommending a revival of the neutrality law, which is about to expire, by limitation.

The loan bill was taken up, and four able speeches were made in opposition to it, by Messrs. Calhoun, Nicholson, Woodbury and Benton. Mr. Clay briefly rejoined, after some further conversation between Messrs. Clay, Woodbury and Calhoun, the question was taken, and the bill was passed—yeas 23, nays 20.

The Fiscal Bank Bill came next in order, but without discussing it, the Senate adjourned.

**IN THE HOUSE.** (In Committee,) the Fortification Bill was further debated. By resolution it was to be taken out of Committee on Tuesday.

Mr. McKay spoke for it, and Mr. Mason against it.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, now obtained the floor. He criticized the conduct of gentlemen who, under the one hour rule, felt bound to speak the hour out, whether they had any thing to say or not. Mr. L. showed that the member from the Cumberland District, Mr. Fessenden, had opposed the introduction of an amendment to appropriate \$6,600 to repair the forts in Portland harbor, much to his astonishment; and he hinted that this bill had been considered in the Committee of the whole on the state of the Whig party, and that it was not considered necessary by the majority to consider the bill in the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. He was quite severe upon the Opposition, and closed by stating that he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Fessenden replied—and after considerable debate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

It is stated that 700 females committed suicide last year in France, and 2,300 men—making a total of 3,000 self-destructors.

Since the first of January last there have arrived at New York 30,727 passengers from foreign countries.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

**15 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 4th; making her passage in 13 days. The C. brought 74 passengers to Halifax, landed 27 there, and took on board 6 for Boston.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th, in ten and half days from Halifax.

The Great Western, although 16 days out, had not arrived at Bristol.

Every vestige of hope for the safety of the President had flown.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT!** All England is in a ferment. Parliament was dissolved on the 22d of June, by the following speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner less burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the Constitution has entrusted me of, ascertaining the sense of my people upon the matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and the divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

[Thanks to the Commons for supplies.]

My Lords and Gentlemen: In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects, and relying on the co-operation of my Parliament and the loyal zeal of my people for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country.

The Elections are progressing with great spirit throughout the United Kingdom; but it is impossible to say which of the great political parties will triumph. Each anticipates a majority of 50; but up to the evening of the 2d, the late ministerial party had the best of it—the latest turns standing thus: Liberals 159, Conservatives 140.

Lord Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool by a majority of 1361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

**FRANCE: UNSETTLED.** The party adverse to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The war mania is again rising; and some of Louis Philippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it.

**PORTUGAL.** The ministerial crisis has been brought to a close, and a new cabinet formed. The financial affairs of Portugal are still in a very deplorable condition.

**GUINEA.** The island of Candia is still in arms. France indicates some intention of countenancing this movement, and King Otho has already done so.

**DEATH OF MADAME CATALINA.** She expired at her casino, on the banks of Lac di Como on the 20th of last month, in the 61st year of her age.

The money market, at the latest dates, was languid—the Cotton market improved.

The business in the manufacturing towns was in a low condition, and wages of operatives had been reduced—which had occasioned dissatisfaction, and turn-outs had been frequent.

The India mail had arrived, brought no definite news from China. Preparations were making in India for sending a large reinforcement to Canton.

The young Queen of Spain is said to be in a bad state of health.

##### THE POST OFFICE REFORM.

Mr. Grainger's "Reform" in the Post Office, seems to operate on even the Federal Editors, in any thing but a friendly way. The New World says:—

"The Post Office, since it has been under the management of the present Postmaster General is in a truly deplorable condition. Mr. Grainger may be a very good intriguing politician, a first rate abolitionist, and a great minister of state, but he is a miserable manager of the Post. The deputies, whom he has appointed, are constantly making the most vexatious blunders; and it is high time that the newspaper press should expose them."

The Boston Courier copies an announcement that there is to be no Eastern Mail hereafter, from New York, on the Sabbath, and adds:—

"We find this announcement in the Journal of Commerce of Monday, and presume it to be authentic. So we are to have no Southern mail on Monday, during the remainder of Mr. Francis Grainger's Administration—which we hope will be a short one, and the shorter the better. He was never made for any thing but a political demagogue, and owes his present position to his everlasting clamor for office—like some others who have succeeded in obtaining important places, in which they had no earthly claim, nor qualification, except their skill in the accomplished science of mendacity."

**McLEOD.**—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, that Judge Cowan's Decision, will be sustained by nine-tenths of the bar of the State of New York, out of the city, and by a large majority of the Bar in the city. He says a majority of the People, without distinction of party, approves the decision in length and breadth.

**THE BANK.**—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, says:—

"It is now generally conceded, we believe, that a Bank constituted according to the provisions of Mr. Clay's bill, cannot be had. If by any chance it should get through the two Houses, it would be vetoed by the President. Such, at any rate, is the prevailing belief. And what is more, the case will be the same at the next session, and for the next three and a half years; and how much longer, we cannot tell.

"Practically it makes but little difference which course is taken, so far as a Bank is concerned; for if the Cabinet bill should pass, we presume the stock would not be taken; and we have great doubts whether it would, even with such a bill as Mr. Clay's."

**THE PAMPHLET.**—A pamphlet faithfully detailing the rascalities of the federal majority in the last session of the Legislature, has lately been published in Augusta. Collected together, as may be supposed, their misdeeds are revolting even to the perpetrators; and thus, we find that all the federal prints are kicking against it. But, verily, it is hard to "kick against the pricks." They tremble like Belshazzar, at the fate which is shadowed forth to them; they read the "Mene, Tekel," and will find the translation correct. We wish our Augusta friends would keep the pamphlet "before the people"—let them see what sort of a serpent federalism is.—*Belfast Journal.*

##### HORRID ASSAULT.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Monday:—

"The sch. Daniel Webster, arrived at our wharves yesterday, under the command of the mate, Mr. Williams, and having in custody a man, named James Crugar, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Augustus Phelps, under the following circumstances. James Crugar, his wife and four children, took passage for this city from New York, in the Daniel Webster, and during the voyage, Crugar's conduct was such, at times, as to indicate insanity. During Friday night, when outside the Capes, a heavy blow came on, and the Captain was forced to lie by until it cleared. This seemed to awaken the anger of Crugar, who spoke to the Captain in such a manner that he had to be carried below.

"The next morning the vessel proceeded on her course, and about six o'clock, the mate, who was at the wheel, remarked to the Captain, 'If you get your glass you can see the light house.' Captain P. got his glass, and was in the act of looking in the direction indicated, when Crugar came aft, picked up a sharp wood axe which was lying by the cabin, and sprang at the Captain, was in the act of striking, when the mate called out, 'My God, save yourself.' The Captain immediately started, turned half round, and received the blow of the axe on his neck and jaw.

"The mate immediately seized Crugar, who made a most powerful resistance, tearing handfuls of hair from the mate's head, and causing great trouble before he was mastered. He was finally conquered and bound, and in this state brought to the city. A brief examination was held before the mayor, at which the evidence of Williams was given and the prisoner committed for a further hearing this morning. Upon his arrival at the prison he again became very unruly, and required some force to subdue him. The steambot Sun, which arrived yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, from Cape May, brings the information that at the time the boat left Capt. Phelps still survived, but in so low a state, as to forbid the hope of recovery."

A young lady in New York, intending to go to a ball, left her slippers behind, and in a state of mental abstraction drew on her grand-father's white topped boots. She did not perceive her mistake until she had begun to dance, and crushed a corn on her partner's toe.

A bill has been reported by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to provide for the support of a Home Squadron, consisting of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels and two armed steamers.

The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel says, that a private letter from Tallahassee mentions the death of Governor Reid, of Florida. He died on the 2d instant of congestive fever, which is said to prevail to an alarming extent in and around Tallahassee.

All earnest effort is being made in Havana, among the principal inhabitants, to put an effectual stop to the slave trade in that island.

**FROM FLORIDA.** The latest advices mention that 2d Lieut. J. R. H. Lancaster, of the 1st Infantry, was struck by lightning on the 5th at Chrysal river, while standing in the stern of a sail-boat, and instantly killed. Two soldiers were struck at the same time, but recovered.

**ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO.** The U. S. ship of the line Ohio, Commodore Hull, arrived at Boston on Saturday, 17th inst. from the Mediterranean.

**AWFUL WARNING!**—A man who owed the editor of the Macon Register two dollars, and told him he had no money, lost his pocket-book the same day, containing about \$1,000!!

The King of Cochín China has recently put to death ten Catholic missionaries in his dominions.

**Quick.**—An Express was run from Boston to New York on Saturday last, by way of Worcester, Springfield and New Haven, 247 miles, in ten hours and sixteen minutes! It carried the Foreign News.—*Argus.*

The Lincoln Patriot, after a suspension of about four months, has again made its appearance.

There are 525 Post Offices in the State of Maine.

##### Democratic Caucus at Buckfield!

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Buckfield will meet at the Town House on Saturday next, (31st inst.) at 5 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Paris on the eighteenth of next month.

Per Order.

Buckfield, July 26, 1841.

##### MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. Waterman T. Hewett, Esq., of Natchez, Miss., to Miss Sarah W. daughter of Col. H. R. Parsons, of this town. In Buckfield, by Rev. G. Thomas, Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Sangersville, to Miss Clorinda Morrill, of Sumner.

In Turner, by E. Martin, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Soule to Miss Oelia Crouch, both of Turner.

##### Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!!

**DR. LE-FAYEUR,** Operative, Mechanical and Medical Dental Surgeon, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the "Mansion House," on Paris Hill, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who need operations in "Dental Surgery." To those who have been so unfortunate as to loose their teeth, Dr. L. would say, "You can have them replaced in such a manner as to perfectly resemble nature and defy detection."

Also.—Persons having DECAYING TEETH can have them cleansed & filled with Gold so as to prevent further decay, and remedy an unpleasant breath, which is usually the effect of decaying teeth.

Children's teeth growing irregularly may be regulated and made to grow in "proper shape."

All operations are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Paris, July 26.

##### Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Elijah Walker, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented by the executor, give notice that six months from the 23d day of June last are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the place of the late residence of said deceased, on the second Thursday of August next, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M.; and then will be in session at Livermore Falls at the Tavern of Nathaniel Mayo, on the second Thursday of November next, beginning and ending at the hours aforesaid.

AARON BARTON, J. R. NATHANIEL MAYO. Sworn in.

Livermore, July 10, 1841.

##### STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Western District Court, at Paris, June Term, A. D. 1841.

**WILLIAM MORSE** of Waterford in said county of Oxford, yeoman, Plaintiff v. William Morse, Jr. yeoman, George B. Morse, and Catherine J. Morse, minors, all of said Waterford, and Catherine J. Morse of Portland in our county of Cumberland, single women, all the proper children and heirs at law of the late William Morse, Junr. of said Waterford, deceased.—In a plea of covenant broken, for that the said William Morse Junr. deceased, in his life time, on the twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-four, at said Paris, by his deed of that date, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded in Court to be produced, in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars paid him by the said plaintiff, conveyed unto the said plaintiff a certain piece of land situated and lying in Waterford aforesaid, being one half acre of land with the dwelling house thereon, whereon the plaintiff then lived. Said piece of land was to be in the form of an oblong square, bounded on the south side on the road so as to exclude the nursery. Also one undivided half in quantity and quality of all the residue and remainder of that certain parcel of land lying in Waterford aforesaid, which the said William Morse, Junr. deceased, purchased of one Enosh Perry by deed dated the tenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-three, being the north part of lot numbered three in the third Range of lots in said town of Waterford. To hold to him the said plaintiff, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said William Morse, Junr. deceased, did thereon covenant and defend forever the premises to him the said plaintiff his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by, through or under him. And now the plaintiff in fact says that at the time of making and executing the deed aforesaid of William Morse, Junr. deceased, to the said plaintiff said premises were encumbered by a mortgage given by the said William Morse, Junr. in his life time, since deceased, to one Enosh Perry aforesaid, duly acknowledged, executed and registered, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff has been ousted of the premises aforesaid, and so the plaintiff says the said William Morse, Junr. deceased, his covenant aforesaid hath not kept but hath broken the same.—To the damage of the said plaintiff, as he says, the sum of one thousand dollars.

##### STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Western District Court, June Term, A. D. 1841.

That the above action it being suggested to the Court that William Morse, Junr. one of the defendants, was out of the State at the time of the service of the original writ: Whereupon the Court order, That the plaintiff cause the said William Morse, Junr. to be notified of the pendency of this suit, by publishing an attested copy of the writ and the order of Court thereon in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November next, that he may then and there appear in said Court and show cause (if any he have) why judgment, in said action, should not be rendered against said defendants and execution issued accordingly.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy, Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

##### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of

**SELAW & HOWE,**

is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All claims are to be settled by E. Howe, who continues the business at the old stand, where he requests those who are indebted to call and pay—as also those who have any claims on the late firm to call and receive their pay.

E. C. SHAW, E. I. HOWE. Sworn.

Paris, June 25, 1841.

**BLANKS**

For sale at this Office.



[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

Sir, I consider the instructions to Mr. Crittenden as most unfortunate and deplorable. They have sunk the national character in the eyes of England and of Europe. They have lost us the respect which we gained by the late war, and by the glorious administration of Jackson. They bring us into contempt, and encourage the haughty British to push us to extremities. We shall feel the effect of this deplorable diplomacy in our impending controversies with that people; and happy and fortunate it will be for us if, by correcting our error, retracing our steps, recovering our manly attitude, discarding our distribution schemes, and preparing for war, we shall be able thereby to prevent war, and to preserve our rights.

I have never believed our English difficulties free from danger. I have not spoken upon the Northeastern question but the Senator from that State who sits on my right (looking at Senator Williams) knows my opinion. He knows that I have long believed that nothing could save the rights of Maine but the war countenance of our Government. Preparation for war might prevent war, and save the rights of the State. This has been my opinion; and to that point have all my labors tended. I have avoided speeches; I have opposed all distributions of land money; I have gone for ships, forts and cannon—the *ultima ratio* of Republics as well as kings. I go for them now and declare it as my opinion that the only way to obtain our rights, and to avoid natural war with England, is to convert our public lands and surplus revenue, when we have it, into cannon, ships, and forts.

Hard pressed on the instructions to Mr. Crittenden—prostrate and defenceless there—the gentleman on the other side take refuge under the letter to Mr. Fox, and celebrate the harmony of its periods, and the beauty of its composition. I grant its merit in these particulars. I admit the beauty of the style, though attenuated into gossamer thinness and lilliputian weakness. I agree that the Secretary writes well. I admit his ability even to compose a prettier letter in less than forty days.

But what has all this to do with the question of right and wrong—of honor and shame—of war and peace—with a foreign Government? In a contest of rhetoricians, it would indeed be important; but in the contests of nations it dwindles into insignificance. The statesman wants knowledge, firmness, patriotism, and invincible adherence to the rights, honor, and interests of his country. These are the characteristics of the statesman; and tried by these tests, what becomes of this letter, so encomiastically dwelt upon here? Its knowledge is shown by a mistake of the law of nations—its firmness, by yielding to a threat—its patriotism, by taking the part of foreigners—its adherence to the honor, rights and interests of our own country, by surrendering McLeod without receiving, or even demanding, one word of address or apology for the outrage on the Caroline!

This letter, besides its fatal concessions, deficient in many tones—in American feeling, in nerve—in force—in resentment of injurious imputations—and in enforcement of our just claims to redress for blood spilt, territory invaded, and flag insulted.

The whole spirit of the letter is feeble and deprecatory. It does not repeat, but begs off. It does not recriminate, but defends. It does not resent insult—not even the audacious threat—which is never once complained of, nor even alluded to.

This letter is every way an unfortunate production. It does not even show the expense and trouble we took to prevent our citizens from crossing the line and joining the Canadian insurgents. It does not show the expense we were at in raising a new regiment of infantry expressly for that service, (several voices said yes, it mentions that.) Good, let it be credited accordingly. But it does not mention the appropriation of \$650,000 made at one time for that object: it does not mention the numerous calls upon the militia authority and the civil authorities along the line to assist in restraining our people; it does not mention the arrests of persons, and seizures of arms, which we made; it does not mention the prosecution, which we instituted; it does not show that for two years we were at great expense and trouble to restrain our people; and that this expense and trouble was brought on us by the excitement produced by the affair of the Caroline. The British brought us an immense expense by that affair for which they render us no thanks, and the Secretary fails to remind them. The letter does not repel, with the indignant energy which the declaration required, that we had "permitted" our citizens to arm and join the insurgents. It repels it, to be sure, but too feebly and gently, and it omits altogether what should never be lost sight of in this case, that the British have taken great vengeance on our people for their rashness in joining this revolt. Great numbers of them were killed in action; many were hanged; and many were transported to the remotest of the world—to Van Diemen's land, under the antarctic circle—where they pine out a miserable existence, far, far, and forever removed from kindred, home and friends.

The faults of the letter are fundamental and radical—such as no beauty of composition, no tropes and figures, no flowers of rhetoric, no balance or gloss over. The objections go to its spirit and substance—to errors of fact and law—to its tameness and timidity—and to its total omission to demand redress from the British Government for the outrage on the Caroline, which that Government has now assumed. She has now assumed that outrage for the first time—assumed it after three years of

silence, and in the assumption, offers not one word of apology or of consolation to our wounded feelings. She claps her arms akimbo, and avows the offence; and our Secretary, in his long and beautiful letter, finds no place to insert a demand for this assumed outrage. He gives up the subject, and demands nothing of the sovereign. He lets go the servant, and does not lay hold of the master. This is a grievous omission. It is tantamount to a surrender of all claim for any redress of any kind. McLeod, the perpetrator, is given up; he is given up without conditions. The English Government assume this offence—demand his release—offer us no satisfaction, and we give him up, and ask no satisfaction! The letter demands nothing—literally nothing; and in that respect degrades us as much as the surrender upon a threat had degraded us.

This is a most material point, and I mean to make it clear. I mean to show that the Secretary, in giving up the alleged instrument, has demanded nothing from the assuming superior; and thus I will do him the justice to show, by reading from his own letter. I have examined it carefully, and can find but two places where the slightest approach is made, not even to a demand for redress, but to the suggestion of an intimation of a wish on our side ever to hear the name of the Caroline mentioned again. These two places are on the two concluding pages of the letter. If there are others, let gentlemen point them out, and they shall be read. The two paragraphs I discover are these:—

"The undersigned trusts, that when Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall present the grounds, at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada, in attacking and detaining the *Caroline*, they will consider that the laws of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the Government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see those laws effectually administered. If there have been cases in which individuals, justly obnoxious to punishment, have escaped, this is no more than happens in regard to other laws."

"The President instructs the undersigned to say in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this, and all other questions of difference between the two Governments, will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candor, justice, and mutual respect, as shall give assurance of long continuance of peace between the two countries."

This is all that I can see that looks to the possible contingency of any future allusion to the case of the *Caroline*. Certainly nothing could be a more complete abandonment of our claim to redress. The first paragraph goes no further than to "trust" that the grounds may be presented which "justify"—a strange word in such a case—the local authorities in attacking and destroying this vessel; and the second buries it all up, by deferring it to the general and peaceful settlement of all other questions and differences between the two countries. Certainly this is a farewell salutation to the whole affair. It is the parting word, and is evidently so understood by the British Ministry. They have taken no notice of this beautiful letter; they have returned no answer to it, nor even acknowledged its receipt. The Ministry, the Parliament, and the Press in England, profess themselves satisfied. They cease to speak of the affair; and the miserable *Caroline*, plunging in flames over the frightful carcass, the living and the dead on board, is treated as a gone-by procession, which has lost its interest forever.

It is in vain for gentlemen to point to the paragraph, so powerfully drawn, which paints the destruction of this vessel, and the slaughter of the innocent as well as the guilty asleep on board of her. That paragraph aggravates the demerit of the letter; for, after so well showing the enormity of the wrong, and our just title to redress, it abandons the case without requiring the slightest atonement!

But gentlemen point to a phrase in the letter and quote it with triumph, as showing courage and fight in our Secretary. They point to the phrase "bloody and exasperated war," and consider this phrase, as a cure for every defect. But how did Mr. Fox consider it as a thing to quicken him, or the British Government? as an inducement or stimulus to hasten an atonement for the outrage which they had assumed? Not at all. Far from it. Mr. Fox did not take fright and answer it in two days, nor in forty; nor has he answered yet; nor will he ever answer while such gentle epistles are written to him. The "bloody and exasperated war," which is here shadowed forth, is too feebly and pointlessly exhibited to make any impression on the minds of the English and their minister. Besides the capital defect of not stating on what fourth day of July the alleged "bloody and exasperated war" will commence to begin, it happens also, to be totally defective in not stating the contingency on which it was to happen. It is not said, that, if you do not make redress for the outrage you have assumed—or, if you ever do so again—then and in that case this war of blood and rage will break out. Nothing of this nor any thing pointed or tangible, is said in the letter, but only a vague intimation that such occurrence might lead to this war. The little effect which it had upon the mind of the minister, and his Government, is shown by the silent contempt with which they have treated it. This famous letter was written on the 24th day of April; this is June, and to this day no answer has been given to it! Its receipt has not even been acknowledged!

Unfortunate as this boasted letter is in so many respects, it has a further sin to answer for and that is its place, or order—its collocation in the printed document which is laid before us, and in the assumption that the "instructions" to Mr. Fox which had been enclosed to him forty days before. The letter is printed before the "instructions," though written forty days after them, and purports to "enclose" what had so long before been delivered. To be sure all the papers are correctly dated;

and the close observer may perceive the order they ought to take and that, in fact, they come to us wrong end foremost. There may be some scenic contrivance—some stage trick in this; but it is according to the new tactics—the tactics which put the part before the horse and repeat one financial system before another is established.

Sir, the case of McLeod is not isolated; it is not a solitary atom, standing by itself; but it is a feature in a large picture—a link in a long chain. It connects itself with all the aggressive conduct of England towards this country: her encroachments on the State of Maine; her occupation of our territory on the Oregon—her insolence in searching our vessels on the coast of Africa—the confiscation of our slaves, wrecked on her islands, in their transit from one port of our country to another—her latching in London for our Southern States what was hatched there above forty years ago for Domingo, the insurrection of our slaves and the destruction of their owners—and the ominous intimations that the Union is bound for the debts of the States. The McLeod case mixes itself with the whole of these; and the success which has attended British threats in his case may bring us threats in all cases, and blows to back them—such blows as the towns of Syria lately received from the war steamers of Stioford and Napier.

The British are a great people—a wonderful people—and can perform as well as threaten. Occupying an island no larger than one of our principal States, they have taken possession of the commanding points in the four quarters of the globe, and predominate over an extent of land and water compared to which the greatest of empires—that of Alexander—that of the Romans—that of the Caliphs—was nothing but a digit. War is to them a distant occupation. Something like piracy on a vast scale, in which their fleets go forth to capture and destroy, and to return loaded with the spoils of plundered nations. Since the time of William the Conqueror, no hostile foot has trod their soil; and, safe thus far from the ravages of war at home, they are more ready to engage in ravages abroad. To strike—to crush—to plunder—to terrify—and to make peace—is their policy and their practice; and they look upon us, with our rich towns and defenceless coasts, as a fit subject for these compendious tactics. We all deprecate a war with that people—none deprecate it more than I do; but we shall never prevent it by truckling to their threats, and squandering the money in *douceurs* to the States which ought to go to the common defence. The result of our first war with this people, shows what we could do, when only the fifth of our present numbers, in a seven years' contest. The result of the second one shows that, at the end of two years, we can learn to fight—can get our hands in, and begin to conquer—and, in the event of a third war, we to the statesman whose timid tongue shall cry for peace at the end of two years! We shall then just be getting ready to conquer; and two or three years more may give us the victories which will secure to us peace in all time to come.

The Americans are among the bravest people of the earth, and there is nothing which mortals dare which they will not attempt when bravely led. Their war history is yet in the womb of time. Peace is their policy; but, if much enforced, they shrink not from war. Defence is their first object; but they know how to return visits as well as to receive them. Of all the nations of the earth, the Americans are people to land on the coasts of England and Ireland. The visits of kindred have sympathies and affections that books and laws cannot control.

As an American citizen, anxious for the peace and prosperity of my country, I do entreat this Administration to retrace its steps—to change its policy—to give up its plans of distribution, and of a paper money currency, to fail in the first year of a war—and to give us ships, forts, and cannon, and the hard money currency which our Constitution guarantees, and which the history of the world shows to be the only safe currency for individuals, or for nations, in peace or in war.

#### DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where a purgative is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing constipation, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each box.

All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLAS DEL & THURSTON, East Thimston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bonjap, and S. Myrick, Hallowell; O. T. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wentwell, Hallowell; C. O. J. Butler, Randolph Point; Graham, Randolph; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Locke, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Paris; A. Cole & Co., Bethel; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Dehlon, Canton; J. Conlidge, A. Halls, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot.

#### Notice.

WHEREAS my son, John Tucker, a minor, has left me without my consent, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall not pay any debt of his contracting after this date.

JOHN TUCKER.

Dixfield, June 26, 1841.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ALBERT WINSHIP, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Leavitt, Jr., late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 23d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the petition of Elbridge G. Hall, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Abbott, late of Andover, in said County, deceased, praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Dwyer, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. Sw10 Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JOSIAH DUNLEY, Guardian of Charles and Eveline Dunley, minor children of Moses Dunley, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said wards:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 23d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. Sw11 A true Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Harman Jones, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 23d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. Sw11 A true Copy Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the store of Eli Howe in Paris, in said County, all the right in equity which Isaac Durell has to redeem a piece of land situated in said Paris, and upon lot No. 7, in the third range of Lots in said Paris, and being all the rights and privileges which were conveyed to said Durell by Rufus Stowell, by deed dated the 17th day of July, A. D. 1831, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 42, page 414, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of the premises, together with the Paper Mill erected by said Durell on the premises, and all the machinery thereto belonging; excepting however, so much of the above described premises as were set off to William Twombly on an Execution against said Durell, which Execution, with the return thereon, are recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 65, pages 107, 128, 309, to which reference may be had.

Said premises were mortgaged to Antipau Durell, by Deed bearing date Nov. 7, A. D. 1836, and recorded in said Records, Book 50, page 182, and was given to secure the payment of three thousand and five hundred dollars and interest.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deput. Sheriff. Paris, July 10, 1841.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss: TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Josiah Knight in Fryburg, in said County of Oxford, on Saturday the fourth day of September next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., all the right and equity which Abraham Andrews, of said Fryburg, claims, to redeem the real estate with the buildings thereon, which the said Andrews mortgaged to Helen Wynne of Chatham, in the County of Chertoff, (formerly Stroud), and State of New Hampshire, by his deed of mortgage, dated September 18th, 1833, and recorded the same day on page 217, volume 20, (Oxford Records, Western District. A more particular description of the premises, to the amount due on the mortgage, and the terms of sale, to be made known at the time and place of sale.

MERRILL WYMAN, Deput. Sheriff. Fryburg, July 8, 1841.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON VILLAGE, ME.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

## THE RESURRECTION, OR PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills rise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the most fine being found only in the countries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the disease of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1782, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bica, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will maintain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

## TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. E. Chase & Co. GENTS.—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the Resurrection, or Persian Pills, upon those about to become Mothers, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every remedy, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She conceived taking the Persian Pills also the month before her confinement, her health being very poor almost the length of time previous, and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the care of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, she was so weak, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that we advise all the mothers about to become mothers, to make use of the Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about home in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties eating in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We sincerely say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which tends to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838; corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS, A. O. ROBERTS, General office of the United States, E. CHASE & CO., Rochester, N. Y. General Agent for the State of Maine, SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co., the Rockfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Maile, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higging, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Bawell, Fryburg; (Nelson's Window, Windom (Upper Corner.) copy 1

## HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Second Term in Hebron Academy will commence, Providence permitting, on Wednesday, the fourth day of August next, under the care of Mr. Ozzie Millett, who has taught the school for several years past. This institution is furnished with a convenient apparatus for making experiments in Chemistry, and for illustrations in Astronomy; and also a variety of specimens to aid in the study of Mineralogy. The price of tuition, \$3.50 for a quarter. For a term less than twelve weeks, twenty-five cents for a week. Students may depend upon all the attention from the teachers and preceptor, that is practicable.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary. July 3, 1841.

PURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of Eleazer Bryant, late of South Paris, deceased, the whole of the real estate of which said Bryant possessed at his decease, consisting of about one and a half acres of land, with out-houses and barn, very pleasantly situated in South Paris Village, about thirty rods east of the Factory, together with one new in the Methodist Meeting House in South Paris. A long credit, with undoubted security, will be given if required.

JOHN DEARING, Last Will and Testament of said Bryant.

South Paris, July 6, 1841.

LEVI STOWELL, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, HAS opened an Office in the Court House on Paris Hill—where &c.

Paris, June 12, 1841.

MILITARY CAPS & KNAPSACKS, OF latest improved pattern made to order, at short notice, by WILSON & PORTER, PORTLAND, ME.

10,000 lbs. WOOL, WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 10,000 lbs. CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. L. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved article.

Portland, June 21, 1840.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE. BY virtue of License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue all the real estate of Chandler Cushman late of Paris in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased.

Sale at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Paris on the twenty-first day of August next at one o'clock P. M. MARY CUSHMAN Administratrix. Paris, July 17, 1841.

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscribers on the seventh instant two years old Heifers, of a bright red colour. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

N. RYERSON, N. BARNES. Summer, July 15, 1841.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. WHEREAS Alexander Nelson, of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, duly executed to me, the subscriber, of Hingham, County of Cumberland, a mortgage of certain real estate situated in Livermore, which premises are particularly described in and mortgage dated August 1st, 1836, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 49, page 419, for which reference is had. And whereas said Nelson has broken the conditions in said mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose the same.

LUKE BROWN, Bridgton, July 20, 1841.



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